The Scheme has been formulated for implementation all over India with special emphasis to rural areas.

The guideline for implementation of the scheme have been circulated by NABARD among all financing banks and copies of the guideline have also been sent to the concerned departments of the State Government *vide* NABARD's circular dated 23.7.2001.

(e) The following steps have been taken to popularize the scheme all over India including in the State of Andhra Pradesh:

Copies of guidelines have been sent to all financing banks, concerned Departments of State Governments.

Guidelines have also been placed on the website of NABARD.

An Advertisement highlighting the salient features of the scheme and soliciting applications for imparting necessary training to agricultural graduates was issued by SFAC.

Brochure/Handouts have been published in local languages and circulated/displayed among prospective entrepreneurs/ banks etc.

One day workshop were organized by NABARD for bank officials, agricultural universities, etc. in different States.

Fishing harbour facilities at ports

4679. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing harbour facilities are being provided at all the major and minor ports of the country to boost fishery industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, port-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to make it compulsory for every port to have fishing harbours; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Fishing Harbours are developed at Major and Minor Ports on a need based manner.

(b) In order to augment marine fish production, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Fishing Harbour Facilities at Major & Minor Ports" is being implemented with the objective of providing infrastructure facilities for safe landing and berthing of traditional fishing craft and motorised and mechanised fishing vessels. Since inception of the scheme six major fishing harbours each one at Major Ports of Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Cochin, Calcutta (Roychowk), Paradip and Mumbai have been developed. Port-wise details of these Major Fishing Harbours is enclosed (*See* below). Besides, 50 minor fishing harbours and 171 fish landing centres have also been sanctioned by Government of India in various maritime States and Union Territories.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. A decision to locate a Fishing harbour facility at any site is taken only if it passes a techno-economic feasibility criteria, which *inter-alia* includes various aspects such as resource potential, number of fishing vessels of different categories plying in the region, fishermen population, site's nearness of the fishing community, availability of natural or artificial sheltered basin, safe access from the open sea in all weather conditions, availability of adequate land, transport and marketing facilities, favourable engineering and weather conditions among others.

Statement

Regarding Fishing Harbour Facilities at Ports put in by Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao Member of Parliament for Answer on May 10, 2002—Details of Major Fishing Harbours

Sl No	Port	Cost (Rs.) in lakhs	Year of sanction	Status	Design Capacity			
					DSV Nos.	MFV Nos.	Draft (m)	TL
1	Visakhapatnam	2,138						
	Stage-I		1975	C	90	300	4.5	1,938
	Stage-II		1978	C				
	Stage-III		1988	C				
2	Chennai							
	Stage-I	1,334	1973	C	50	500	30	1,220
	Stage-II	850	1994	UC				
3.	Cochin							
	Stage-I	494	1971	C	57	450	6.0	560
	Stage-II	100	1993	UC				
4.	Calcutta (Roychowk)	370	1971	C	15	—	6.0	120
5	Paradip	3,807	1990	C	50	500	6.0	2,335
6	Mumbai (Sassoon Dock)	1,099	1977	C	—	700	3.0	1,153

C—Completed/Commissioned

UC—Under construction

DSV—Deep Sea Vessels

MFV—Motorised Fishing Vessels

TL—Total Length of Landing+berthing+outfitting+repair quay/wharf (in meters)